

# THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

We have seen nothing that expresses our sentiments better than the following sound views.—We find them in the Morning Arel, an excellent paper published in the thriving city of Pittsburgh, which, Phoenix-like, is emerging from its ashes, more beautiful and vigorous than ever. Every word of this article is full of truth and meaning.—It is the anvil, which, if not thrown away, will protect the Democratic party from danger—and, at the same time, promote the honor and interest of the whole country. Its wise suggestions are applicable to Whig and Democrat—to every man who loves his country. We adopt it as, in every way, better than anything we could say—and ask for it a candid and careful examination:

**Richmond Enquirer.**  
 "Stand by your Government.—We are surprised to notice the cold shoulder some of the Democratic press is giving to the General Government. We are surprised, because we cannot, as they appear to, discover any real grounds for such a course. The President has been elected for a term of four years, and is pledged against allowing his name to be used for re-election. The present Government has some three and a half years yet to serve. Is it not our duty to support that Government, so far as we can do it with propriety? As Americans we should do this—how much more strongly, as Democrats, should we stand by the President and his Cabinet?"

"Whenever the President shall do any act of which we cannot approve, we shall not shrink from speaking our disapproval, but we shall do so fairly, and upon plain grounds, understandingly. What is the use of grumbling about appointments not being made, and the thousand other trifling matters of expediency, which are caught up by the Whigs and a few discontented Democrats, for partisan and personal objects? Is any good to be gained by such a course? If so we cannot discover it."

"It is our duty to support, so far as we can, the Government under which we live. It is bad taste in the Whigs—and fault in Democrats to throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of the Government. Our country is at sword's point with a foreign power. That power is weak and impotent, it is true, but without countenance from those who are as powerful as ourselves. Our country is at issue with the strongest nation on the globe, and it requires diplomacy, careful diplomacy, on the part of the President and his Cabinet, to secure to us that which is justly our own, without the risk of an open rupture."

"Is it right—is it justice to the President—to ourselves, to embarrass him with trifling annoyances about the appointment of petty office-holders? We readily admit, that we would have Democrats hold posts of importance under a Democratic administration; but is it right that we have gained in the great struggle of 1844? Let us act like Democrats—like independent, sensible men; support our Government for the sake of the country, and have done with these ungenerous bickerings."

## THE TARIFF.

The Whig protective papers are sounding the alarm about the tariff of 1842, and are exclaiming that their Craft are in danger. The "American Review" (quoted by the "N. Y. Courier & Enquirer") proclaims, "that the country is to be convulsed with a fresh anti-tariff crusade, is therefore inevitable. The substantial officers of the host which triumphed in Mr. Polk's election—the captains of armies, and lieutenants of tens, who manufacture the public opinion of the party—will never rest satisfied till they have signalled their victory by some decided attack on the nation's prosperity. General tariff and contentment are to them so-called evils." The "American Review" declares, that "let the people mainly be well employed, fairly paid, satisfied with their condition, and steadily, though moderately, improving their circumstances," still the attack is to be made upon the tariff of 1842.

Who can doubt it? Will the great body of the people—that is to say, the consumers, as our distinguished friend the manufacturer—quietly submit to pay so heavy a tax for the benefit of the few? The manufacturers are becoming rich. They must become so at the expense of the consumers. They are clearing from 20 to 50 per cent. upon their capital. The manufacturers of cotton and wool, &c., are reaping these benefits at the expense of the farmers, &c.; while the farming interest is clearing 3 or 4 or 5 per cent. only. Can the manufacturers expect that the great body of the people will forever submit to these exactions? The people will not remain "satisfied with their condition." The manufacturers are rapidly advancing in the accumulation of enormous wealth. Is it to be expected, then, that this monopoly will be continued?—that this most unjust and unequal participation of the burdens and blessings of government shall forever remain?

These enormous profits were to capital, and not to labor. It is the moneyed manufacturer who first skims the cream, and not his toiling operatives.

Why should this state of things continue? Such protection is not necessary to encourage and to cherish the great body of manufacturing interests in our country. We were told this day, by one of the most intelligent and enterprising manufacturers in the country, that they can make a yard of flannel, cassimere,—indeed, of almost any woollen stuff—and so likewise of cotton goods, (but not, perhaps, in equal proportion,) cheaper per yard than the like articles can be made in England.—He entered into all the elements of the calculation, and showed it to be a fact. One great cause is, that our machines are much better for carding, spinning, sizing, and weaving, than they are in England; and these improved machines have been probably invented under the low tariff instead of the high. If we can manufacture more work in the same time, and therefore can make a yard cheaper in the United States than abroad, what extravagance is it to attempt to encourage their production by a high oppressive tariff? Facts of this description must strike and startle the people. We understand that there are many manufacturing capitalists at the North, who are willing to accept a considerable reduction—some who are democrats in the faith—and that the large body of the operatives are democrats in their politics.—We repeat, therefore, with the Secretary of the Treasury that "the tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard."—Washington Union.

**A Sailor's Heroism.**—The following account of the perilous situation of Mrs. Ford and child, from their perilous situation on board the Oracolo, illustrates the character and generosity of the sailor:

After the schooner had been knocked down, and the vessel attending her had taken off—as they supposed all who were alive, the captain and a sailor named Abraham Heath, were consulting how they should manage for the night, which was then upon them, when Heath thought he heard a faint knocking. He said to the captain, "There is some one alive on board that vessel, and here goes to save her, or go with her."

The boat put back, and put him again on board the O. His only instrument was an axe. He descended through the hole previously cut, about sixteen inches square, into the cabin, and forced himself into the berths. These he was compelled to clear: The cabin was full of water, except when she rolled, when a small triangular space of about 16 inches along the upper edge, would be cleared for a moment, and give him time to take breath. In this situation he cut through the partition at the head of the berth, but found no one. He then found his way to the foot of the berths, cut through another partition, and still found no one.

Finding himself cramped for the want of room in the second tier of berths, and laboring to extricate himself, he lost hold of his axe,

and it immediately sank to the bottom of the vessel. He dived for it, found it, and immediately commenced working at the partition at the foot of the berth, which separated it from the cook's dish room, a small space four feet and a half one way, by three feet and a half the other, and four feet and a half high. Into this room Mrs. Ford had gone, to aid the cook in keeping his dishes on the shelves, before he was called to assist on deck. When the vessel capsized, the door was shut upon her by the rushing water, and held fast; and but little water could have entered the room at first, for when the partition was knocked open, the room was not more than two-thirds filled with water. As soon as the first opening was made, the first sound which saluted the generous sailor's ears was the voice of the little boy, saying, "Mother, I see daylight."

The next time the vessel rolled, the whole room filled with water. The generous Heath seized them both, and after dragging them through three small openings—sometimes under water, and sometimes above—finally, at the imminent peril of his own life, succeeded in saving the mother and child, and saw them safe on board the accompanying vessel. An act of heroism and generosity worthy to be written in letters of gold, and handed down for the admiration and imitation of mankind.

Portland Argus.

## AN HONEST MAN.—BY BISHOP FALL.

He looks not to what he might do, but what he should do. Justice is his first guide; to which he makes expediency always subservient, although the latter is the second law of his actions. He would rather complain than offend; and hates sin more for the deformity of it than its danger. His simple upright life works in him that confidence which often wrongs him, and gives advantage to the subtle and designing; when he grieves more at their faithlessness than at his own credulity. He hath but one heart, and that lies open to sight; and were it not discreet, he would not even avoid a witness of his thoughts. His word is his bond, and his eye his oath, which he will not violate through fear, or to avoid loss. The untowardness of event may cause him to blame his want of prudence, but can never cause him to eat his promise: neither, said he, "I said not," but rather, "This, I said." When he is made his friend's executor, he defrays debts, pays legacies, and secures to gain by widows and orphans, or to ransom graves; and therefore he will be true to a dead friend, because he sees him not, and abhors to take advantage of the incapacity of those who cannot call him to account. All his dealings are square and above board. He suppresses not the fault of what he sells, and restores the overgrown gain of an enormous reckoning which by chance he may have made. He esteems a bribe venomous, though it come gilded over with the color of gratitude, or the usual compliments of office; without which he is always ready to perform the duties of his station, satisfied with the lawful remuneration it yields him. His cheeks are never stained with the blushes of recantation; neither does his tongue falter to make a good lie with the secret gloss of double or reserved senses; and when his name is traduced, his innocence bears him out with courage; then, lo! he goes on in the plain way of truth, and will either triumph in his innocence, or suffer with it. His conscience overrules his providence; so as in all things, good or ill, he regards the motives of his actions rather than their immediate effect upon his temporal interests. If he sees what he ought to do, he leaves to God the care of what shall follow. He never loads himself with burdens above his strength, and no consideration of apparent advantage can induce him to undertake a business which his friends do not give him the means of fairly carrying on; and once bound, what can he will do; and he is careful not to will or wish what he cannot do. His ear is the sanctuary of his absent friend's name, of his present friend's secret: neither of them can miscey in his trust, and he is faithful to vindicate the honor of his friend. If he has committed wrongs in his youth, he remembers "the wicked borrow and pay not again." And if, from unforeseen circumstances, he becomes insolvent, he is not satisfied that bankruptcy should discharge him from all obligations to his creditors, nor is he content with fruitless wishes; but uses every effort to pay those debts which are justly due from him. His fair professions are without dissimbling; and he loves actions above words. Finally, he hates falsehood, in word or deed, worse than death; he is a faithful defendant of truth; no man's enemy; and it is a question whether he is more another man's friend or his own. And if there was no heaven, yet he would be virtuous.

**Poultry.**—Warmth, with freedom from damp, is the great secret in the care of fowls. Their food should be frequently changed, and green food often mixed with their meal, shorts or bran. Indian meal and molasses water will fatten poultry faster than any other food. Cinders should be sifted for them to roll in, which will free them from vermin, and they should never be without clean water for drinking.

Never give them warm or hot food, which causes them to become crop bound. Hemp and buckwheat, or wheat occasionally are good stimulants. So far as food is concerned, every farmer's wife throughout the country knows what is proper. One great danger arises from their voracity of appetite inducing them to eat too much of food too nutritious for their delicate digestive organs, whereby they become sickly, or what is commonly called crop bound. Simple as the remedy for this evil may appear, it is somewhat difficult to put in practice where large numbers are together.

As regards attention to cleanliness, and their other common wants, such as regularity of feeding, and an abundant supply of pure water, nothing need be said; they can scarcely live, certainly not flourish, without these necessary requirements being strictly attended to.

Under, however, the best arrangement, and the greatest precautions used against their various ailments, many will perish. It is a truth, however, that almost all the diseases of poultry arise from atmospheric causes.

With respect to medical treatment, applied to the disease of poultry, but little regarding its efficacy is known. The nostrums and mode of treatment adopted throughout the country, together with the greater part of what has been written upon the subject, is a farrago of nonsense and absurdity. If shelter, warmth, food and cleanliness, congenial to their habits, will not preserve them in health, but little reliance can be placed on medicine.

The best food for chickens, until three or four days old, is eggs either stale or fresh, boiled hard and cut into small pieces. After which, meal wet up, and hominy dry. As they grow older, the feed should be varied, and they should have more or less green food, like lettuce, cabbage, endive, &c., chopped fine and mixed with their meal;—and lopped milk and bonny clabber is most excellent. Cold boiled potatoes, fresh meat, crust of bread soaked, and many other things thrown to the pigs, are excellent and profitable food for all kinds of gallinaceous fowls.

Meade's Treatise on Poultry.

**"He was my husband and he loved me."**—Some years ago a Spaniard was arrested in Havana, charged with the horrible crime of assassination; he was known to be a depraved and desperate individual, who had been engaged in piracy and was also suspected of other heinous crimes. The evidence against him was conclusive, no voice was heard in his favour, no mitigating circumstances were adduced. He was condemned to the punishment of the garrote, and the execution took place at the allotted time, without the walls of the city, at the place appointed for the capital punishment of malefactors.

The instrument of execution, an Iron collar, which, by turning a screw, produced instant strangulation, was applied, amidst the execrations of the throng, which had gathered around for the horrible purpose of witnessing the last dying struggles of a human being, and ere that crowd had dispersed, a woman young and lovely, but with disheveled hair and disordered dress, while grief had impressed a livid signet on her pallid cheeks, forced her way through the throng, and rushed frantically towards the terrible apparatus of death.

"Who are you; and what have you in common with that pirate and assassin?" demanded one of the stern satellites of the law.

"Oh cried the woman, in a tone of agony which thrilled every bosom, "He was my husband and he loved me!" This reckless, bad man had, by some mysterious influence, thrown a chain around the heart of this young and beautiful woman, and united it to his in bonds which could not be broken, even by death. All his errors, all his crimes, and they were many and dreadful, were not seen, or if seen or known, they were forgiven or disregarded. This was enough for her that he loved her. This, in her estimation, would atone for all his transgressions. She looked for no more—she asked for no more. Her world of happiness was centered in her husband's affections, and there must have been some redeeming trait in the character of the assassin, which could have gained the love of woman, and retained her dearest affections even after his life had been forfeited to the laws, and ignominy rested upon his name. But, "he was my husband, and she loved him."—Boston Journal.

**Iowa.**—Iowa must be a great place—a perfect El Dorado! Hear the editor of the Dubuque Express:—"We have no barren wastes, nor ocean prairies, no quagmire countries, nor corduroy roads in Iowa! None of these things. Every acre is susceptible of cultivation, without draining swamps, or 'dead' lands, as in other western States; no 'black tongue' as in Illinois; no 'milk sickness' as in Indiana. Neither have we the locust, nor army-worm, nor Hessian fly to destroy our crops, as is common to other States. In truth, a finer land nature's sun has never shone upon, and in whose soil and climate are less objections than Iowa."—N. O. Pic.

## THE MARKETS.

**CHARLESTON MARKET.—Aug. 9.**  
 BACON, 5 1/2 a 10 1/2  
 COTTON.—(Liverpool class'n.)  
 Inferior and Ordinary, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4  
 Middling a middling fair, 7 a 7 1/2  
 Fair a fully fair, 7 1/2 a 8  
 Choice, — a —  
 GRAIN, Corn, 55 a 60  
 Oats, Maryland, 28 a 29  
 " Virginia, 27 a 28  
 Peas, 82 a 9  
 LARD, NAVAL STORES—  
 Tar, Wilmington, 1 25 a 1 50  
 Turpentine, soft, — a —  
 Rosin, — a —  
 Spirits Turpentine, 45 a 48  
 Varnish, 23 a 25  
 RICE—  
 Ordinary to fair, 3 — a 3 1/2  
 Good and prime, 3 25 a 3 3/4  
 Choice, — a —  
 The Upland Cotton market has been very quiet since our last, in fact the article seems to have been almost entirely neglected throughout the week just closed. Several small lots have been taken by close freight engagers, but the bulk of the operations have been made within a few days in consequence of the favorable terms on which certain lots were offered. Since the receipt of the *Cambria's* advices on Monday last, holders generally have advanced their figures, but as nothing has been done to establish prices, present quotations are nominal. Three bags of the growing crop of Upland have reached this market during the past fortnight, two of which have been reported to have brought 10c. per lb. of course we do not know all the circumstances connected with these transactions, but would remark that the third bale, which is said to be of better quality, has been on the market for several days at the same price, but the factor has not been able to effect a sale. The receipts of the week are 917 bales, and the transactions in the same time comprise but 600 bales.

**Rice.**—There has been a better demand for this article since our last than for several weeks past, and the market has fully recovered the one-eighth of a dollar decline noticed in our last. The transactions have been confined to purchases for the West Indies and for coastwise shipment. See quotations. The sales of the week foot up some 900 tierces, against the receipt in the same time of 518 tierces. The transactions comprise 900 tierces.

**Rough Rice.**—There have been but 350 bushels of Rough Rice received this week, which were sold at 85c. per bushel.

**Grain.**—There were 5000 bushels Maryland Corn received this week, which were taken by a dealer at a price within the range of our quotations. We quote Baltimore 55 a 58c. per bushel, and North Carolina from 50 to 60c. per bushel, and upwards, according to quality. No Oats have arrived here for some weeks.

**Bacon.**—As there have been no arrivals for some weeks, the stock has been very much reduced, particularly of Shoulders and Sides. We have advanced our quotations for the former 6 a 6 1/2; and for the latter 7 1/2 a 8; but would remark that holders for small lots have obtained an advance on these rates.

## NEW YORK MARKET.—Aug. 9.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft \$2 87 1/2 a 2 94  
 Washington and Newbern, 2 87 1/2 a 2 94  
 Rosin, 53 a 70  
 Spirits Turpentine, gall. 40 a 42  
 Tar, 2 25 a 2 37 1/2  
 Rice, 3 50 a 4 00  
 Cotton, 6 a 10

**Cotton.**—The market has been very quiet since our last, and the sales made have been at prices rather in favour of the buyer; but as holders are not generally disposed to accept lower rates, we have not materially varied our quotations.

**Naval Stores.**—The only sales we have to notice are 800 bbls. Swansboro' Turpentine, on private terms; 80 do. North County Tar, \$2.31 per bbl.; 200 No. 1 White Newbern Rosin, \$1.87 1/2; 300 Wilmington, 70 cents. delivered; and 200 casks Southern Spirits Turpentine, in lots, 41, cash, and 42, 4 mos.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 9.

There is no change of importance in our market, and but little produce offering. Flour at about \$2 25 to \$5 25. Corn 60 to 65. Bacon 8 cents. Other produce without change. Domestic liquors very scarce. The river continues in boating order.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

## DIED.

In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. Mary Blanks, aged 78.  
 In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Sarah E. Yarbrough, wife of Col. Yarbrough, of the Eagle Hotel.

## MAINE LIST.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.  
 August 7—schr Fair Lady, Harris, St. Thomas, to Barry & Bryant.  
 8—brig Commerce, Huggins, New York, to P. K. Dickinson.

9—schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, turpentine, to G. W. Davis.  
 12—At Smithville, schr Tioga, Hallock, New York, to C. D. Ellis & Co.

### CLEARED.

August 9—schr Repeater, Francis, New York, by C. D. Ellis & Co.  
 schr Palestine, Green, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.  
 schr Galeata, Freeman, Cardenas, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.

11—brig Georgiana, Currier, New York, by G. W. Davis.  
 12—schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, by G. W. Davis.

13—schr H. Westcott, Lodge, Philadelphia, by C. D. Ellis & Co.  
 12—brig Francis, Gavin, Port au Prince, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

## Molasses.

I am momentarily expecting per schr. *Mogul*, from Matanzas, 200 HDS. prime Molasses, which I will sell either to arrive, or on arrival, at a fair market value. G. W. DAVIS.  
 August 15, 1845. 48-11 London's wharf.

## Bacon.

4000 LBS. Edgecombe county Bacon. For sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.  
 August 15, 1845.]

## Clothing.

3 CASES Plantation Clothing, 2 " sundry Fall Clothing. A small assortment of Summer Clothing. 2 cases gentlemen's sewed Boots, 24 pairs ladies Slippers, 1 bale Brown Cotton. For sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.  
 Aug. 15, '45.]

## \$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday night, the 3d inst., negro girl POLLY. She is between 16 and 17 years of age—light complexion, speaks slow—is slim built. She lived with Mr. James Peteway, the first part of this year, and is so well known about town, that the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more full description of her. She is believed to be lurking about the suburbs of Wilmington.

All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or having any dealing with said negro under the penalty of the law.

The above reward of five dollars will be given for her delivery to the subscriber, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail; and Ten Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict in New Hanover County Court, any person harbouring her.

A. L. PRICE, Jour. Office.  
 Aug. 15, 1845.

## NOTICE.

CHS. B. MORRIS, is prepared to make payment of a dividend to the creditors named in third class in the deed of Assignment. Persons entitled to claim under said Assignment, are requested forthwith to present their demands to the undersigned, who will be in Wilmington on Monday or Saturday of each week.

NICK N. NIXON, Assignee.  
 August 15, 1845.

## CAUTION.

THE undersigned would caution the community against a certain dishonest scoundrel, by the name of John R. Floyd, who has runaway from this state, leaving his wife and others to pay his debts. I would caution all good citizens of Mississippi, to which state he has runaway, to be on their lookout for him, as he will certainly deceive and cheat them if he gets a chance. I will also give a reward of \$50 to any person who will deliver into my hands the said Floyd, within twelve months from this date.

N. F. BURDEAUX.  
 Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 15, '45. 48-11

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

IN the "ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.  
 July 11, 1845. 43-11

## LIST OF BLANKS.

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs do do Subpoenas do do Fi. Fas. County Court Scire Facias Apprentice's Indentures Letters of Administrators Juro's Tickets Peace warrants Constable's bonds Notes of hand Checks, Cape Fear Bank do Branch Bank of the State

Notes, negotiable at bank Ca Sa bonds Inspector's Certificates Bills Sale, Negro Certificates of Justices attending Court Shipping Papers Bills Lading (letter) Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

## LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive application, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
 June 27, 1845.

## Received.

Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.  
 10 BBLs. Canal Flour, 20 half bbls. do 6 boxes prime Cheese, 1 box Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar, 1 bbl crushed do do 1 hhd. Porto Rico do do 1 do. New Orleans do do 10 boxes Soap 4 half bbls. Outcast's Snuff, 3 bbls. Butter Crackers, 3 bbls. Sugar Crackers, 3 bbls. and 10 boxes Soda Biscuits.

"Lord Byron," "Jas. Sang," and "J. Reuz" Cigars; Roll Drimstone, Pepper, Copperas, Straw Paper, boxes ground Sulphur, &c. &c.

## POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press for the purpose of informing our readers that the mail of to-day, for which we waited as long as we could, brings us nothing materially to vary the statements which will be found in the body of the paper, with regard to the result in North Carolina. We have corrected our election returns since our editorial was made up, which will account for the apparent difference between the latter and the former. Fisher is beaten in the Salisbury district. This is much to be regretted.

**War with Mexico!**—The New Orleans papers of the 7th inst., bring us the intelligence that Mexico has at last declared war. This may prove to be a false alarm.

## Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCAKOEKE.

July 15th, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th of August, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions, and in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this office:

## SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story 14 feet pitch, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in front and rear of the building, with four rooms 20 feet square; the garret with three or four windows at each end or sides, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants, &c.;—to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, and extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portico, each of these wings to contain two wards, 20 feet square, with 4 smaller rooms, the wings to have a shed roof to suit the building to be erected on Lightwood Piles, 12 inches square, with diagonal braces or anchors, of the same material, with 4 chimneys, 8 fire places, and 2 piazzas or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond; the front and rear doors to have transoms and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building, with 16 panel doors, and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1 or 1 1/2 inch boards, tongued and grooved or cypeder, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to an equal thickness, in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout, in a neat, plain, and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame, outside plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, at the option of the agent of the United States, the walls to have two substantial coats of paint, to be white and plastered with the best quality of stone lime, throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick, all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the agent of the United States, and to be completed in twelve months from the time the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. Payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two thirds the actual value of the materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums not less than one thousand dollars.

To obviate all difficulty it may be proper to state that no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate or certificates from responsible persons, that the individuals offering the proposal has the ability to give the necessary bond.

THOMAS I. PASTEUR, Collector.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders 31  
 To Clerks 10  
 To Agents 4  
 To Doctors 3  
 To Manufacturers 2  
 To Bookkeepers and Publishers 2  
 To Iron Masters 1  
 To Dentist 1  
 To Teacher 1  
 To Grocers 2  
 To Clergymen 7  
 To Physicians 3  
 To Lawyers 4  
 To Mechanics 6  
 To Artists 2  
 To Supercargo 1  
 To Pres't of a Bank 1  
 To Cash' of a Bank 1  
 To Gentlemen 2  
 To Ladies 6  
 1 lives Insured 90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date, No. of Policies Iss'd. Gr. Re'ts. Loss & Ex. Am't. In. Jan'y 21st 1846 \$124,687 \$27,414 \$97,272 June 30th 1513 191,997 38,315 153,592

In. since 1st Feb. \$127 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.  
 July 18, 1845.

## To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH, BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE AND THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

### By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore, \$9 00  
 Breakfast in Baltimore, 50  
 Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia, 3 00  
 Dinner on the Road, 50  
 Whole expense, \$13 00

### By the Great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, eight dollars and fifty cents—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, two dollars and fifty cents more, making \$11 00  
 By the Evening Line, 2 00  
 Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia, 1 00

Whole expense, \$14 00  
 It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE.

To Philadelphia, by the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts.